THE TRACIC ENDING OF A STRUGGLE

WITH A POLICEMAN.

Peter Murray's Crazy Freaks, Following a Bisappointment in Love-A Terribic Fight with Policeman Lawrence in Jersey City.

About a year ago Peter Murray, a me-

sey City. Murray was about 35 years of age.

His habits were good, but although he was dis-

posed to be quiet, yet occasionally, when an-

gered, he became violent in his passion. With Mr. Duffy and his wife lived Mrs. Duffy's sister.

Miss Mary McCue, a prepossessing young

woman. Murray became acquainted with her, and they were, more by accident than design.

very much in each other's company. He finally

became enumored of her, and persisted in mak-

ing love to her, although she steadfastly re-

pulsed his advances. His attentions became,

after a time, so conspicuous and annoying that

the young lady complained of his conduct to her brother-in-law, and Murray was compelled

to quit the house. Immediately before his de-

parture he acted in such a strange manner that

those who saw him suspected that his mind had

been affected by the disappointment of Miss

McCue's refusal to encourage his attentions.

He went away, however, and visited two of his brothers, who live in Newark. He remained

with them until recently, when he returned to Jersey City, and tried to renew his suit to Miss

Jersey City, and tried to renew his suit to Miss McCue. She was very much alarmed by his singular behavior, and, as his presence was deemed dangerous, he was told that he must not again come to Mr. Duffy's house.

On Wednesday evening hast Murray called at the pustoral residence attached to St. Michael's Church in Ninth street, Jersey City, and rang the hell furiously. When the servant opened her door he told her, in a voice that frightened her, that he wanted to see one of the clergymen. Pather McCarthy, one of the curstes, was summoned.

"What can I do for you?" asked the priest.
"Marry me," Murray replied, in a decisive

tone.
"To whom?"
"To a woman I know."
"Where is she now?"
"She's in a cell in the Second Precinct station
house."

The clergyman began to suspect that the man

The clergyman began to suspect that the man was not in his right mind.

"What is your name?" he inquired.

"Poter Murray."

"And how long have you known this woman whom you wish to marry?"

"Half an hour."

"What is her name?"

Never mind that. She is willing to be my wife, and here is fifteen collars to pay for marrying us." said Murray, drawing the money from his pecket, "so I shan't have to get a dispensation."

Futher McCarthy satisfied himself, after a few

Father McCarthy satisfied himself, after a few more questions, that the man was demented, and he declined to perform the ceremony. Murray wandered around the city during that night, and early on the following morning was seen in Grove street, near the Second Precinct rolice station. While he was standing on the sidewnik the police van drove up to the station to headquarters. Hurray mingled with the throng of idlers who surrounded the van, and, when the door was opened, imped in and insisted on

While the First District Police Court was in seesing on Friday morning. Surray, with a light riding whip in his hand, rushed into Police Headquarters, and bursting into the chiefs office, exclaimed:

I want to see Mrs. Brown."
"Indeed, do you?" Chief Murphy dryly remarked. "Yes, indeed, I do," replied the man in a

Then you will find her up stairs in the court

namicking voice. Is Mrs. Brown a prisoner?"

RECENT SERMON. The Alleged Miracles at Lourdes and Knock at I east So far Proved that Selence Has Not Explained Them-Why Miracles Should Deenr New as Well as of Old-Protestant Miracles-Proceeding from the nized and Undeveloped Porce of Faith Invoking the Exercise of a Merciful and Supreme Power"-Interesting Statements.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, in Madison avenue, is one of the dis-tinguished clergymen of that church in this city. Like his father, the venerable rector emeritus of St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant square, he has been recognized as one of the lenders of what is known as the Low Church or Ultra Protestant party. Some twelve years are the younger Dr. Tyng was publicly consured by Bishop Potter for preaching in a Methodist church in New Jersey without the previously obtained authorization of the the Protestant Episcopal parish. been particularly earnest and in withstanding the ritualiz-Romeward tendency which has been so marked in the High Church recent years. "He was the moving spirit in the recent Pre-millennarian Confer-

ance which attracted so much notice in this city.

It was in his church that the recent Protestant Episcopal General Convention held its sessions. Last Sunday Dr. Tyng preached a sermon which has attracted the greatest attention, not only from Episcopalians, but from Protestants generally. In it was understood to say that he believed that the cures of pilgrims to Knock and Lourdes of many responsible persons declared them to be, miraculous. In the course of his sermon Dr. Tyng was reported as saying: "The mountain represents the impossible; but the mustard seed represents capacity of development. The mighty deeds of faith are done by faith in this world as mercies are secured by it in the world to cone. It is this faith in part which at Lourdes in France and at Knock in Ireland has been honored of God. The scene of the shrine at Lourdes is beautiful in its pastoral simplicity and its freedom from all influences of commercial life. Though I have threaded other valleys, I have not seen such a country as southern France. The town dements of the Languedocs. The peasants' imaginations take the place of newspapers. They form fancies instead of baving their ancies formed for them. They have a simple and profound religious faith. There are piles of crutches and multiides of conveyances cast aside by the cured at Lourdes, and the church at Rome has endorsed the appearance and the cures as miracles. This faith at Lourdes, whether well counded and reasonable or not, flames into an antausiasm which shames our niggardly Protestantism. The poor have poured out of their poverty to bonor the shrine. No one dares attempt to deny that multitudes of cures took place there. The lame leaped, the deaf heard, the blind saw. It will never do in this generation to dony these wed-nuthenticated facts."

Dr. Tyne was saked yesterday to say in the columns of Tays Evs that which would accurately define his position and belief on the subject of the so-called miracles at Lourdes. He assented, and the following report of his remarks was submitted to him, as is the custom of The Sun, and was read and revised by him. Since he had preached that sermon, he said, letters had poured in upon him asking what the people were to understand by it. Was he drifting to Catholicism? Was it his belief that the manifestations at Lourdes by divine agency, and did he expect that Protestants are to expect to have such a faith as he had preached about, or had be gone absolutely crazy on the subject? Eminent editors of denominational and religious newspapers, too, had visited him, he said, and attempted to expectual with an activity on the position that he had taken. "They said," continues the elergyman, "than othing would restore my reputation but to write out and trint hat sermon just as I preached it. This I nave concluded to do, but meanwhile, I will give you the pith sond spirit of the sermon, and also my thoughts on the subject generally, it is a large subject and I am not surprised that he spinomes of the Sunday night sermon failed to satisfy readers as to my position. It is anoving to be judged by those epitomes. Another thing, if there is a disposition to read what I may say to you as thouch I look at this subject through Protestant eyes, Roman Catholic nembryo or as attacking that church, then I limin that I am misunderstood. I would treat he question at Lourdes, and the church at Rome has enforsed the appearance and the cures as mira-

prenounced upon. I seek, as a public teacher, to find some principle which is universal in its character, recognized in all religious, and which will coordinate them as a law of philosophy. That is my point of view."

Are the facts as to the so-called miracles at Lourdes, the first appearance of the vision in the crotte, and the events that followed widely known?

the grotto, and the events that followed widely known?

"Not in English literature. I will tell you the acts as I have grathered them from publications in French, written by the best-informed authorities. In 1858, on Feb. 11, a young peasant girl, Bernadette Soubirous, 14 years of age, west out with other children to gather facts. While her companions were not looking, she stood facing a grotto on the side of the hill opening to the southward. The girl standing there was slekly, small, and affletted from her earliest years by an estimatic affection. At an early age she had been a shepherdess in a neighboring village. Though a plous and an innocent girl, she had never received her first communion. Her sister says that Bernadette even then was accustomed to reproach her for communion. Her sister says that Bernadette even then was accustomed to reproach her for her dissipation and her want of inclination for prayer. On this occasion Bernadette said she saw-and she held firmly to her story for twenty years—in a niche in the grotto the apparition of a beautiful woman, whose feet, as they rested on the rock, were exposed to view. On each foot was a rose of golden color, and she worse a best bine like the sky. A white veil flowed from her head to her shoulders. A resary hung on her arm. The chain was of bright gold, and the beaus were like drops of water. From the rosary depended a rose of gold. The beautiful ladysmied upon Bernadette, made a pseulint sign of the gross, sed let the benals run through her flagers. Bernadette began to count her own beads, and Bernalette began to count her own beads, and her companions noticed her for the first time. They said, What an idea for her to pray here, when she might pray at church! But it's always good to pray. When Bernadette had finished counting her beads the vision disappeared. Within a period of five months she claimed that she had seen the same person appear saventeen times. She reported each appearance to her parents and to the parish priest. The fact let the rose bush bloom.'
24 Bernadette went to the grotto. The 23 Bernaletts went to the grotto. The tabueares the repeated her measuring repnal, Bernalette alterward that to make a rose fush bloom in would be us ephomeral miracle; she a greater. On the next day it is not attract spring began to flow from it was no larger than a linger. It may valid 500,000 litres of water in the bloom has a benefiting beging gives, analyzed the water and say that to larger it has no minerals in sequences.

The Roman Catholic Church has accepted the AS TO MODERN MIRACLES.

The Roman Catholic Church has accepted the vision as genuine."

How do Protestants look at it?

"The Protestants look at it?

"The Protestants look at it?

"The Protestants was an an of the facta is that a man and a woman were in the haoit of making the grotto a trysting place. They were annoyed at Bernadette's intrusion. It is said that the man persuaded the woman to masquerade harself as the Virgin Mary to frighten the girl. But I was not able, when I was at Lourdes last summer, to find anything more than current report of the foundation of the story. Whether true or false, though it seems to me in the highest dearses improbable, this asserted apparition greatly influenced the life and character of the grid, San became an unworldly person through its influence, and rhe persisted in its truth during hours of most intense suffering and in the very article of death, although she was warned by those in nathority that a falsehood in reference to the fact or the fancy would imperil her everlasting salvation. The influence of her faith in this vision or delusion slevated her character and made her through life a Sister of Charity, and enabled her in death to give as exangelical a teatimony to the worth and the power of Jesus Chrise as can be found in the writings of Thomas & Kempis.

"The accord pusse of this series of events connected with Lourdes," continued Dr. Tyng, was the influence of the faith of those to whom this fact of the appearance was reported, upon their lives and their charities. On what it deemed sufficient grounds, the vision was accepted as antientle by the Roman Catholic Church. Behind the vision was now the suthority of the Papal See, It was accepted by the Roman Catholic people of France not after an examination of its evidences, but on the authority of the Papal See, It was accepted by the same authority. This popular faith, at a time when France had been reduced to boverty by political compilications, was demonstrated to be sincere and operative by the contributions which pourse in from all q

evidence by the same people, carries in itself
the possibility of all other miracles vouched for
by the same nuthority. This popular faith, at a
time when France had been reduced to coverty
by colitical compilications, was demonstrated to
be sincere and operative by the contributions
which poured in from all quarters for the construction and adornment of the church, for the
foundation of the Caivary on the hill behind the
church, for the crection of two large monasteries of the Benedictines and the Carmelites,
for the preparation and contribution of over
300 banners, which, after being blessed by a
large number of Bishops, Archbishops, and
priests, were suspended for the decoration of
the church from the clerestory and along the
side of the wails. Whether well founded or
not, certainly this faith flamed into unexpected
enthusiasm at a time when France was supposed to be controlled by general skepticism
and religious indifference.

"The third stage was when this force of faith
became individual, and manifested itself
through prayer, which was answered by physical curse. Before the shrine there was unceassing prayer. Through this it is asserted that
thousands of persons have been healed and restored to health. The inside wails of the several chapelasurrounding the nave of the church
are covered with small blocks of marbie, perhaps six inches square, on which are inscribed
tributas of individuals who give their thanks
for special deliverances. The crutches, trusses,
sick chairs, and bandages left in the grotto are
a multitude. It would be folly to deay that
many persons have no doubt that from the
thousands who through twenty-two years have
veral chapelasurrounding the nave of the church
are covered with small blocks of marbie, perhaps six inches square, on which are inscribed
tributas of individuals who gives their thanks
for special deliverances. The crutches, trusses,
sick chairs, and bandages left in the grotto are
a multitude. It would be folly to deay that
many persons have not doubt, true

miracles similar to those at Lourdes?

"Lourdes stands as a sample of similar cures said to have been wrought under Protestant influences at Mannedorf on Lake Zurich in Switzerland; at Mottlingen in the heart of the Black Mountains; in the neachborhood of Boston, under Dr. Charles Cullis, as well as in other places. These Protestant so-called miracles are based not on visions, nor the authority of any sact, but upon the literal promise of the Bible: Is any sick among you? Let him call for the elders of the Church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord; and the prayer of faith shall save the sick and the Lord shall raise him up; and of these cures are reported in severa 3000s published by the Willard Track Repository of Boston entitled Dorothea Trudell; or the Prayer of Faith; 'Faith Cures; or Answers to Prayer in the Healing of the Sick; 'Mirneles of Healing; the Cure, in Answer to Prayer of Faith, of Capt R. Kelso Carter of the Pennsylvania Military Academy; 'Were they Miracles 2'. The Miracles of Healing, by the Rey, A. J. Gordon, D. D., of Boston; 'The Great Physician, and God's Purpose in Sickness. Current instances of such cures are reported from time to time in the Times of Refreshing, a monthly record published by the same Repository."

my generalization."
What explanations have been offered by physical science, and how do they meet these facts?

"The principle under which these facts can

The principle under which these facts can be ranged in harmony is not the exastive assertion, made by many, that they are due to the influence of the imagination; for, this would assume that each one of the thousands of reported cases wrought upon was upon a person of morbid, extravagant, or diseased fancy. Until this is proved by scientific methods, its improbability puts it out of the category of sufficient explanation. The same grounds in reference to the assertion that such instances are due to imposture. It is hardly candid to present fifful instances of quack imposition as the parallel of a history which extends through nearly a quarter of a century. Nor again will the theory of nervous reaction account for cases of broken bones, curvature of the spine, cancer, and other serious diseases which, it is asserted, have been healed and cured by prayer. There is not known to me any theory propounded by the faculty in explanation of these assumed facts which is not evasive and superficial. The postulate which I have vontured to suggest is the unrecognized and undeveloped force of faith invoking the exercise of a merciful and supreme power. To reanimate and recatablish in individual character the influence of a faith which in the olden time is recorded to have subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of itons, quenched the violance of fire, escaped the edge of the sword out of weakness made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens, and women received their dead restored to life again, would seem to be an end worthy of the direct intervention of God. On this statement, with due allowance for their theological differences, all persons connected with these mirreless are united. As an illustration from the Roman Catholic side, I road in the sermon of the Bishop of Nevers, pronounced after the funeral of Bernadette Soubrous at Louries, these words in which, with slight omissions of sentiments that are pecular to the Roman Catholic creek I believe t

things which I am obliged to call and which every impartial person will call, the works of God.'

Now, that which is inexplicable in the nature of things must be regarded as supernatural. This is the ultimarate. Until science can expain how a grain of corn in the earth produces the blade, the ear, and the full corn in the ear, it must be attributed to the power of God. The same line of argument will apply to have in the course of events as is recognized to be of lorce in nature. For me the shortest way to the throne of God is that which is defined by the creed to which I have yielded my faith. But I am not ready to assert that simple, self-rending, patient faith, proceeding from a heart when does not receive the dogmas that are precious to me, is not honered by God, who looketh upon the heart more than into the head."

You have recently been accused of admitting, if you would be consistent into a friend and supporter of the Catholic flurch.

In admitting this divine recurnition of true faith feath that the individual who exercises it and not the sect or church to which he may belong, is honored especially by God. I disnay which long at increases of the New York Thous, that this principle involves the conversion of Mr. Tang into a friend and supporter of the Loss principle involves the conversion of Mr. Tang into a friend and supporter of the faith that the individual who exercises it and not the sect or church to which he may belong, is honored especially by God. I disnay a faith feather that the individual who exercises it in the history of that therefore, Francis Anvier, and howston equally weigh ranges are to be found in the history of that Church, I cannot find it may logic to daily the recognition by God of purity, perseverance, and faith as illustrated by minividual lives; but I do not see how such an admitsion in connection with eliner Rangan Carbolic or Protestant mass of care covers all the dogmas and exceended so dether classes of religibles comments of either classes of is both unphilosophical and illogical."

What have you to say about a communication from an "Anglican Catnolic" in the New

Fork Times, which suggests that you have made a ginantic stride in recognizing the degma of the Immaculate Conception as true?

That assertion is founded upon a misreprosentation of my bosition. I have never vouched for the authenticity of the vision given to Bernadette. I believe the child to have been sincere, but I have never said that she was not deluided. The communications which she professed to have received from the Virgin cannot therefore claim a place by the side of revealed truth.

"One special interest which I have in this disgussion is its relation to historical criticism. SHOOTING HIS PRISONER. chanic, engaged board and lodging in the house of Anthony Duffy, at 527 Monmouth street, Jer-

and to rational skepticism. Many writers and thinkers have in late years been making merry over the miracles of the Biblo. They have attacked them on two grounds: flest, that of Hume, who said that no amount of testimony is sufficient to authenticate a miracle; and, secondly, that the testimony in favor of Bible miracles is unworthy of credence. But while they have been blind to current history. It sincere in their skenticism, it belongs to them to sift, analyze, and weigh the evidence within the reach of all students in connection with these reach of all students in connection with these reserved curses. They are extended through a period of 20 or more years, and are related to all countries, civilizations, and creeds. It ought to be a subject of mutual congratulation to all religious persons that in this age of doubt God does seem to have intervened with supernatural manifestations of power. To these we invoke the thought of all rationalists. When they have been coordinated under some known principle of natural law it will be time enough for us to make a defence of the miracles of the Bible. If Sodom and Gomorrah were not destroyed by a rain of fire and brimstone, then how about Herculaneum and Pompeil? If Jesus Christ in His personal life did not heal the sick cleanse lepers, restore the sight of the bind, and do other miraculous works, what has physical science to say about Lourdes and Mannedorf, Motingen, and Boston? The peculiar lesson for Protestant Christians is their responsibility for the exercise of a true, pure, alsorbing faith when their truth is so much clearer in its studement than that of the peasants of the Pyrences and the mountaineers of Switzerland. In physical, industrial, and social life we are greatly in advance of those whose faith has received such testimony from God. Explain these facts as you will, there is in their recital a rebuke of all current unbelief."

Two Trains Off the Track-A Locomotive

BUFFALO, Nov. 27 .- At 81 this morning a freight train on the Buffalo, New York, and Philadelphia Railway, when a mile south of Holland, this county, met with a serious accident, by which three persons were fatally injured and several others badly hurt. The accident occurred on a trestle which was filled up last summer, and was caused by the settling of the dirt, leaving the ties and stringers unsupported. Some new ties were being put in, and a gang of section men were at work when the train came along. The trackmen retreated to the bottom of the embankment to get out of the way. The train contained in number of cars, all of which passed safely except the two in the rear, which, from use or depression of the road bed, loft the track and went rolling down the embankment, which at this place was over twenty feet high. The two cars drugged four others with them, turned completely over, and struck the bottom of the ravine with great violence, burying the laborers beneath the ruins. There was no chance for escaipe, and the entire gang of lifteen men were more or less injured. Among those fatally and seriously injured are Jefferson Geer of Holand, skuil fractured; Joseph Sinway of Protection, skuil fractured, all intaily injured; Jacob Wolf of Holland, leg broken; Martin Wicket of St. Mary's Pa, brakeman, had a wound in the head; Samuel Loch, conductor, slight injuries about the head and face. A brakeman whose name could not be learned and a section hand, mane unknown, were quite actionsly injured. Assistance was sent from this city, and all of the injuried will recover except the three first named. The track is now viezr.

mme unknown, were quite seriously injured. Assistance was sent from this city and all of the injured will recover except the three first named. The track is now clear.

A fatal runaway nesistant occurred on the Eric Bailroad east of Buffalo this morning. As an engine was being run on the track leading to the round house the engineer suddenly discovered that he could not close the throttle. The locomotive kent increasing in speed until the engineer lesped off to save blinself. Soon alterward the runaway engine went crashing into a construction train, the rear car of which had a number of men on who were unloading ties. Frank Kavanaugh was instantly killed, and James Hillery and John Cosgrove were badly hurt.

The Atlantic express over the New York Central Railroad, which left this city at 2:20 this afternoon, met with an accident at the Forks, a small station seven miles east of this city. The switch was wrong, and the train consisting of fourteen heavily-loaded day and sleeping concless, and running fast, ran off the traik. S. Taylor of Utica was injured about the shoulder and hands, and Laura Dueil of Oneida was somewhat hurt, and completely prostrated by the shock.

shoulder and hands, and Laura Duell of Oneida was somewhat hurt, and completely prostrated by the sause orning a collision occurred
at the crossing of the Lake Shore and Michigan
Southern and the Buffaio Creek roses, between
the express train going west and a switch-train
of coal cars. The last each of the passenger
train, the steeping car (liv of Hamilton, was
struck in the middle by the coal
dumps, thrown from the track, and badis
smashed. No one was injured, but some of the
passengers had a narrow escape. The occupants of the car were transferred to other
coaches, and the train proceeded on its way,
leaving the sleeper in charge of the wrecking
train.

A TRAIN'S FRIGHTFUL LEAP,

road, due here at 1:30 this morning, was round-

RELICS OF THE LONDON WALK.

Feeble Condition and Accounts of Some of the Returned Americans. T. Davis, C. Davis, Harry Howard, and Happy Jack Smith, some of the American roles

of the last international walk at Agricultura

Hall, London, were out on the streets yesterday. The colored pedestrian, William Pegram.

A Ritualistic Clergyman in Juli.

The Passengers Budly shoken Up-An Engl-CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 27 .- As the night entrance was demolished, and the chairs and pictures in the room were toroken into ragments. Lawrence, without stopping to learn the particulare, started with his prisoner for the Second Precipital police station. When they reached Night and Monmouth streets Murray hesitated about going any further.

"Will you get built for me when we get to the station if I go with you?" he asked.

"Come along processly with me," responded the officer, "and I will see that you are all right." burgh division of the Baltimore and Ohio Ratiing the precipitous curve known as Baugh-

ing the precipitous curve known as Bauchman's Bend and Smoky Hollow, about thirty miles west of this city, the entire train, consisting of engine, tonder, bageage, express, and four passenger cars, including a smoking and sleeping car, was thrown down the embankment, a distance of cighty or ninety feet. The smoking rar leaped from the track and went entirsity over the engine, making six revolutions in its descent. It was occupied by William Beace, Jr., a leading leaver of this city, who escaped with a few bruises; Gorne E Pitts of Pittsburgh; a newsboy from Braddock, Pa, whose name is unknown, and two or three other unknown persons. The following are the killed and injured:

Jacob Bowth, freman, was caught under the engine, and died after suffering indescribable torture for three hours from scalding. The passengers made every exertion to rescue him from his terrible position, but were unable to do so until too late to save the poor fellow's life. His cries are described as heartronding.

Peter Briney, engineer, was badly, and, it is feared, fataity scalded by the escaping steam, and now lies at the Queen City Hotel, in this city, in a critical condition.

An infant was found lying in the snow unuis did not seem to be salisfactory to Murray. We will see who is the best man," he shouted as beturned on Lawrence and made a lunge at him with his clenched list. The policeman retreated a few steps beyon. Murray's innge at him with his clonched flat. The policeman retreated a few steps beyon! Murray's reach and struck the prisoner on the head with his club. The blow made flurray furious. The foam gratiered at the corners of his mouth, his eyes danced with passion, and with an oath he rushed at Lawrence. The two men grappled, and a long and desperate struggie followed. Murray was the stronger, and more agile, and got possession of the policeman's club. After another struggie, Lawrence got the club back. He wound the hand strap attached to it around his wrist, and struck flurray another blow over the head. Murray staggered, and then sprang at Lawrence, and grabbed at the club. In the struggie Lawrence slipped on the snow and fell. Murray wrenched the club from him, and struck flurray wrenched the club from him, and struck flurray wrenched the club from him and struck flur several times. Just as Lawrence remined his feet Murray deat him attertific blow behind his ear, which knocked him down and almost rendered him unconscious. When the policeman arose he tried to evade Murray, but the latter followed him up, flourishing the club in the air.

Stant where you are or I'll shoot you," excluding Lawrence, as he drew his revolver.

You will, will you; well, we'll see if you do," replied Murray.

Will you give me back my club?" demanded Lawrence, as he raised his pistol.

I will kill you," was the reply." before you and now less at the Queen City Hotel, in this city, in a critical condition.

An infant was found lying in the snew unburt. The passengers escaped without triprey but were badly shaken un. The accident, it is the ught, was caused by a broken rail.

The presencers were transferred to another train sent out to their assistance, and reached Cumberland a few hours late. As the train left the track entire, the roadbed and tracks were not damaged by the accident.

replied Mutray.

Will you give me back my club?" demanded Lawrence, as he raised his pistol.

Twill kill you," was the reply." before you get your club frem me."

With these words. Murray rushed toward the policeman, who then fired. The builet struck the lunctic in the lower part of the stomach, toward the left linned side. He stangered to the mitter and san down on the curbstone. When lawrence approached him he said: "It's well for you that you had a pistel, for if you hadn't ned one I'd have killed you."

Murray was taken to the bolice station and was alterward removed to St. Francis's Hospital. The wound was probed and the ball was taken out, but his injuries are considered faid.

Marray made a statement to Chief of Police Murray, "I broke me. Mr. Anthony Duff's house." he said, "to see a girl named Mary McCuo, and the next thing I knew I was arrested. I book the policeman's club from him and it him would. I was going to hit him had it him with it when he shed me.

Inwronce was inher to the Second District Police Court, where he told his story, which was substanting the same as that given above. He was a remained in the the custody of the Police Department ponding the result of Murray's injury.

In conversation with a reporter for The Sux.

Juries.

In conversation with a reporter for The Sun, In conversation with a reporter for The Sun, In conversation was justifiable. Lawrence know nothing of Morray, and was not navire of the fact that Murray was institute. He could not allow a prisoner arrested for a tolony to escape, and he fired in self-defence.

### Robert Carter, a stableman of 322 East Twen-

Hall, London, were out on the streets yesterday. The colored pedestrian, William Pegram, who travelled as best eard of the party, is stranded on a foreign shore. It is pessible, however, that his entreaties may have touched the heart of Daniel O'Leary and that he is now on board of the delayed Guion steamer with the rest of the American relies. The Davisses were the backers of two-thirts of the American regressibility of two-thirts of the American regressibility of the American regressibility of the steamer with the rest of the other thirts.

Speaking of the stranding of Pegram, T. Davis said: "I said to him on the Mouday after the walk, 'Pegram, I have entered you for the O'Leary best. Will you go back to New Yerk and try what you can de? The darker turned up his eyes and said. Mr. Tom, I do it know, I is featfaily tired out. This list walk nearly killed me. My rhemmatics is very bath, My cold is awitel. It is going to bed for a week. I turned to Fegram and said, I you don't do what I want, you can have my care.' I then ordered two ceaches and drove over to the steamer. Pegram looked out of the door as we were eaving and said. I won going alt. Tom, without use? I left him to learn common sense in an hardship.

There is little agreement on the part of the relies as to the manner in which they reached New York. T. Davis says they came over as stowaways. (\*) Davis believes that they worked their passings over, but he doesn't remomber on which says that a fullon Siesmen brought them over. Harry lioward says they came over as stowaways. (\*) Davis believes that they worked their passings over, but he doesn't remomber on which say that a fullon Siesmen brought them over. Harry lioward says they came over as stowaways. (\*) Davis believes that they worked their passings over, but he doesn't remomber on which say that they went this severe colds. The roles have unanimous in speaking ill of Agricultural Hall. The preference of the list had the original wall of a cold that they fought does in better places than that in Ca fourth sirest, heard one of his horses sporting and stamp-ing in its stall last section, and, on going to see what the

#### Mr. Hayes Entertaining Gen. Garfield. Washington, Nov. 27.-Mr. R. B. Hayes and

fire Harvesottertained at dinner this evening den dar field and wife. Amount the other musts were the mem LONDON, Nov. 27. - The Rev. Mr. Euroght, who was recently declared by the Dean of the Court of Arches to be in contempt for confirming, his ritualistic practices, despite the orders of the court suspending bits from those was a crested at Hiromogham today and taken to the county int at Waswice.

BREAKERS OF LOTTERY LAWS. Mr. French's Pinin Talk with the Four Po-

Commissioner French yesterday said that on Monday he summoned Inspectors Thorne, Diks, Murray, and Byrnes, and declared that he would hold them to a rigid accountability if they failed to put an end to violations of the lottery law in the several districts over which they have jurisdiction. Inspector Thorne, he said, would have to keep all the upper part of the island north of Fifty-ninth street free from comblers and policy dealers, while Inspectors Dilks and Murray were made responsible for the rest of the city. Inspector Byrnes was told to put his detectives where they would do the most good. The Commissioner said that if his injunctions were not at once carried out he would make charges of neglect of duty against the delinquent Inspectors, and do his utmost to secure their dismissal from the force. " If this thing can be stopped." Commissioner French said yesterday. "I will do it, cost what it may." Commissioner French did not offer any suggestions on Monday, in his conversation with the Inspectors, as to the means by which his in-

Commissioner French did not offer any suggestions on Monday, in his conversation with the Inspectors, as to the means by which his injunctions could be carried out. He told them that he would leave that to them. They knew what to do, and what he had in view was the application of their knewledge. The four Inspectors assured the Commissioner that they would do their part, and, with the cooperation of the courts, would suppress the evil he complained of.

The results of a number of arrests for violation of the lottery law, in which the police were not supported by the magistrate before whem the prisoners were brought, were reported to Superintendent Walling yesterday by the several Captains in whose precincts they occurred. Capt. Brogan reported that on Tuesday Policeman Lefferts purchased what is tecknically known as a "gig" of Frank Finney at 66 West Ninth street, for which he paid ten cents. Finney made a record of the transaction in a book, and wrote the numbers on a slip of paper, which he gave to Lefferts. The policeman arrested Finney, and arraitmed him, with his book and paper, before Justice Wandell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. The Justice discharged the prisoner on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient, and made the policeman return the book and paper to Finney. Capt. McElwaine resported that on Wednesday Policeman Brennan followed W. A. Hall into the premises of George Chapman, at 72 Ninth avenue, where he saw Hall select certain numbers were registered in a book. Brennan arrested Chapman and brought him and the humbers were registered in a book. Brennan arrested Chapman and brought him and the numbers were registered in a book. Brennan arrested Chapman and brought him and the book before Justice Wandell, who declared the evidence insufficient, as the slip of puper, which was the prisoner and witness to make their statements without being sworn, and denounced the policeman for bing intoxicated. Capt. McElwaine vouches for Brennan's sobriety at the time.

Two other cases, where the b

room."

Murray disappeared as rapidly as he had come, and a lew minutes afterward he walked into the court room near by, and took a chair within the bar. As a prisener was about to be arraigned for some trivial off nce, Murray sprang to his feet.

What is the charge against this man?" he demanded as he struck a dramatic attitude.

He spent the night in the Church street police station.

The two schemes in which the firm was angued were the "Frankfort School Fund Lottery of Kentucky" and the "Willard Hotel Lottery of Wishington, D. C." In the former it was claimed that there would be 329 cash prizes, amounting to \$100,000. In the latter, the Willard Hotel in Washington was to be the grand prize, Two houses on Greene street were also offered as prizes, and the remainder of the list included such articles as "400 boxes fine old Bourbon whiskey," 200 boxes fine old Sherry, port, and charet wines," 100 boxes extra cl. R. Bhertson County whiskey," 200 boxes fine Havana eigars," &c.

The police captured all of the firm's account books, several hundred lottery tickets, about 7,000 circulars, and several boxes of envelopes, addressed to persons in all parts of the country. what is the charge against this man?" he demanded as he struck a dramatic attitude. Justice Pelcabet, who presided, supposed that Murray was interested in the case, and requested him to remain shent for the present, asying to him that he would have an Opportunity to be heard afterward. But Murray's interruptions became so frequent that he was put out of the room.

In the evening of the same day, as the priests of St. Michael's Church were hearing confessions, and while a large number of persons—principally women—were present, Murray entered the church and strode up the centre alse toward the attar. When he had reached the middle of the building he stopped aboutly, and began violently to tear off his clothing. Some men seized him, and led him out to the street.

#### DISASTERS TO SHIPPING. Wrecks on Anticosti Island-The Steamer

QUEBEC, Nov. 27.-J. M. Gregory, the agent of the Marine and Fisheries Department, last night received the following desnatch from Mr. Pope, keeper of the Southwest Point Anticosti Lighthouse:

"The messenger has arrived from Bechsele River, and reports that the British bark Bristolian went ashore there last Monday night; that four of the crew are dead, and the remainder, including the Captain and mate, are badly

steamer at once, as the case is very urrent. The crew of the Bristolian are destitute of everything, and are in a very critical condition. Send a gumboat with a steamer to embark the crew at Beebscie River—a whaleboat, or one drawing little water, as it is very shoul there."

The bark Bristolian cleared from this port on the 18th inst., for Port Giasgow with timber, and the brigantine Pamiico cleared from this port on the 18th inst., bound to Montevideo, with lumber.

Collisowood. Ont. Nov. 27.—It is almost certain that the steamer Simcoe has been lost. The steamer Columbia of the Chicago line, which arrived here to-day, reports that while passing the Ducks in Lake Huron, she encountered large nieces of the wheckage of a steamer with which the lake is strewn for miles. She saw a life preserver marked "Simcoe." The Columbia searched for hours but failed to find any tidings of the crew. It is the general on hior that the Simcoe struck on Magic Reef, off the Ducks, and went to pieces in the gale of the early part of the week.

The Simcoe ran between Chicago and this niace, and was due here four days and. The following were her crew: Master, Cast. R. Hill first mats. Capt. Parsons of Goderich; second mate, Robert McNabb of Owen Sound: first engineer, James Neshit of Owen Sound: first engineer, James Meshit of Owen Sound: fir

H2.000.

Halipax, N. S., Nov. 27.—The bark Moselle of Prince Edward Island, from Montreal, with a cargo of grain, for Hamburg, was dismasted in the guif on Sunday night last. Her foremast is gone. She arrived at Sydney, C. Is, last night, making considerable water. One of the crew died from exposure, and four others were hadly frozen. She will discharge cargo for repairs. hadly frozen. She will discharge cargo for repairs.

The back Orlana, from Quebes for Montevideo, lumber laden, is a total wreck near Cow
Bay, C. B. The crow arrived at North Sydney
in the steamer Nebo, from New Orleans.

London, Nov. 27.—The British back Challenge, Capt. Campbell, from Quebec Oct. 20, for
Green ok, has been totally wrecked on the
Island of Gigha, one of the Hobrides. Seven of
her crew were drowned.

# RUSSIA AND CHINA.

#### The Nature and Extent of Russin's Demands Unknown at Pekin.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 29. - Affairs at Pekin are still unsettled. The different parties at the cap-Ital are auxious about the future of the country. Of the nature and extent of the demands to be made by Russia it is believed that Tsung Li Yamen is still ignorant. That territory will Li Yamen is still ignorant. That territory will be asked for in addition to a large money indemnity, is generally conceded. Cores and Formous are mentioned in this connection. The report that the Chinese are desirous of settling matters by arbitration is, perhaps, correct, but it is raid that Russia will allow no foreign intervention.

Victoriana Na Nov 2.—Admiral Legenski com-It is raid that Russia will allow no foreign intervention.

You want A. Nov. 9.—Admiral Lessovski, commander-in-chief of Russia's land and sea forces
in the East, with twelve or thirties a slice of war,
is shortly expected to arrive here from Vladivostock, and the Japanese Government is making extensive preparations for a cordial reception of the Admiral and his officers, to whom it
has been determined that every hospitality shall
be offered during their sejourn.

It is stated in the Japanese papers that the
Chinese Minister at Tokio will soon return to
China. No reason for his departure is given.

# John Hardy, who was defeated for Congress

is the Ninth District by Fernande Wood, has obtained from Justice Donohue of the Supreme Court an order directive the Asiermen to show cause why they should not recover as a the found County Canasser's to correct an alleged error in the official count of the vote for Concressmen in that district by which he claims to have lost thirty votes.

TAXATION OF BANK SHARES.

The Grounds on which Judge Wollnes De-eldes in Favor of the National Banks. SYRACUSE, Nov. 27 .- Judge Wallace's decision in the suit instituted by the National Exchange Bank of Albany against the Receiver of Taxes of Albany, to restrain the collection of taxes imposed upon the shares of the bank for the year 1879, is in favor of the bank, on the ground that the act of 1866 is invalid and furnished no authority to the assessors to assess the bank shares, because the act does not permit bank shareholders to deduct their debts from their assessments. Judge Wallace says:

The assessment complained of was made

under color of an act of the Legislature of this

The assessment complained of was finder under color of an act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 23, 1866, entitled 'An act authorizing the taxation of banks and surplus funds of savings banks.' This act, as construed by the highest court of the State, in view of previous legislation and upon consideration of the various provisions and directions of the act itself, established a system of taxation for bank shares peculiar to itself and independent of the general system of tuxation in existence in the State, and upon this ground it was decided by the Court of Appeals Dolan agt. The People, 36 N. Y., 69) that a bank shareholder who had been assessed upon the value of his shares was not entitled to any deduction on account of his debts, although the general laws of the State and the local law relating to assessments in the city of Albany contained provisions whereby, in the assessment of personal property, a deduction should be made for the debts owing by the person assessed So far as this act contrivenes the law of Congress by imposing a tax upon shares of national banking associations at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the banks of individuals, concededly it ennot So far as this act contravenes the law of Congress by imposing a tax unon shares of national banking associations at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals, concededly it cannot stand. But the point in controversy is whether an assessment made under the act is void for want of power in the assessors to make any assessment, or is only stroneous when made without granting the deductions allowed by the general laws of the State. If the assessors have no power to make a valid assessment of the shares considered the state of their shares, the whole foundation of the taxation fails. On the other hand, if the assessors have authority to assess under the statute in question, or under the other statutes of the State, then the inquiry arises whether the assessment is erroneous because the proper deductions ware denied, or because a rule of valuation which discrimated unfairly against the stockholders was adopted, and this being so, whother there is any remedy except in a direct proceeding to review the assessment. Obviously, if the first theory of the complainant is sound, it is of no importance whether the shareholders or the complainant were in fact owing debts which should have been deducted from the assessment or not, because there was no jurisdiction for any action on the part of the assessor. In the view of the case which I am constrained to adopt it will not be necessary to examine the second theory which has been alluded to—a theory which, upon the facts, involves several difficult and doubtful questions of law juil I am of the opinion that the only authority for the assessment is to be found in the statute of 1866, and that act, as respects the taxation of shares in national banking associations, is radically vicious and can have no operation. A decreas is ordered for complainant.

### THE DE CISSEY LIBIL BUIT.

Deputy Lalannt and M. Rochefort Condemned to Pay Heavy Fines and Damages.

PARIS, Nov. 27 .- The trial of the suit brought by Gen. De Cissey has concluded. The Court, after admitting extenuating circumstances, condemned M. Laisant, the editor, ien, to fines of 4,000 and 200 francs respectively, and 8,000 francs damages for which they are jointly responsible. They are also ordered to publish the judgment in ten newspapers. The same sentence was imposed upon M. Rochefort, editor, and M. De Pierre, manager of E Intransipean.

the other variations from the original plate. The work was so characteristic of the engraver who was employed by the Government to engrave the bank notes of large denominations, that engravers, who recomize the conditions, that contracts, who recomize handwritting pronounced the counterfeit to be the work of Charles H. Smythe. By shalowing Smythe, Brockway was found to be intimate with him, and Doyle and Owen were connected with them. The full story of the capture was related at the time in The SUX.

The secret service men, however, were amazed at the discovery which they made simultaneously with the arrest, that their prisoners were about to R and a large quantity of counterfest Government six per cent, bonds of the present year. These also were from a plate that had been as skilffully engraved as the hundred-dollar counterfest. When Davie was arrested in Chicago and \$120,000 in those sonds found in his valies, they were at first pronounced genuine. It was not until they had been sent to Washington that it was definitely determined that they were counterfells. It was at first supposed that the whole amount of bonds pristed had been causured, but it was soon discovered that several of them had been involtineed that they were counterfells. It was at first supposed that the work counterfells. It was at first supposed that the work and the first supposed that the work as soon liscovered that several of them had been involved and been accepted as genuine. Gradually facts came to the surface to prove that these conjusted to the surface to prove that these conjusted to decide how to avoid a loss to the Government. An elaborate conjession was obmined from it.

The customent had help of the provential should be a printed from it.

The sustance of the plate remained as mence to the United States Treasury, and the imprisonment of the alleged forcer who that the surrender of the plate was the confirmation as to t sipend.
The National says: "The general impression produced by the De Cissey libel suit is very unfavorable to Deputy Laisant, and when the Committee of Inquiry has to be appointed several Deputies of the Left will probably protest eral Deputies of the Left will probably protest against the proceedings."

M. Girardin, in La France, accuses Deputies Luisant and Le Faure of having dragged the Chamber of Deputies into a false nosition by the abuse of its confidence, and insists that MM. Laisant and Le Faure ought to resign their seats as Deputies.

At a meeting of the Deputies of the Republican Union, M. Leilevre proposed a vote of censure upon M. Laisant; but the latter not being present at the meeting, the motion was abandoned.

London, Nov. 27.—A despatch to the Times from Paris save: "The seare in court on Fristy during the trial of the liber suit brought by Gen. Do Classey was an index of the acuteness to which the annaonism between the Communists and Moderates has risen. The disgraceful attacks upon Gen. De Classey have not inwered him in the esteem of any right-minded man; but such attacks infuse the leaven of haired and prejudice into the masses."

Least Another Seven Bays. The Ladies' Fair, in the basement of St.

Francis Xavier Catholic Church, in aid of the building fund. was thronged last evening. It had been said that Mme. Gerster and Campanini would be present. Mme. Gerster did not consequence. Campanini walked from booth to booth with Mrs. Thomas L. James upon his arm. A throng pressied and followed the two promenaders. Signor Campanini wisited each booth in turn, and delighted the knick-knack sellers by his compliments in the soltest of Italian.

The four-oared shell made by Waters is contested for by the friends of seventeen boat clubs.

The Union Club a shell made by waters is contested for by the friends of seventeen boat clubs.

The four-onred shell made by Waters is contested for by the friends of sevent-en-boat clubs. The Union Club is ahead with 152 votes. Then follow the Wyancke with 92, the Columbin with 58, the Amlanta with 19, and the Metropolitan with 10. For the raiden chalico presented by the Pope lifteen priests are competitors. Father Day of St. Francis Xavier Church has 372 votes; Father Larkin, 79; Futher Aubrai, 56, and Father Drungcoid, 60. The Seventin Regiment has 195 votes for the stand of colors, and the Sixty-ninth 181. Twenty-two priests are named competitors for a handsome cleak. Father Jerge is ahead. A silver trumpet for the Fire Department is to be given to one of six Chiefa. Chief Bresnan has 325 votes, and is ahead. Fathe Thiry is ahead with 238 votes for the bronze crucific by Barbadienne.

The fair was to have been closed on Nov. 30, but it will probably be continued for a week longer at least.

### THE SCHERNIKOWS.

#### The Husband Arrested-Mrs. Scherntkow's Trial Booked for To-morrow.

Detectives Field and O'Connor of the District Attorney's office went yesterday to the house at 102 Canal street to arrest Henry Schernikow, the husband of Dora Schernikow, who is jointly indicted with Henry Beyer of 6 Beach place, Brooklyn, for abducting Eliza Doll, a newly-arrived German emigrant. The disorderly house, Mrs. Schernisow opened the door for the detectives but they say, she told them that Schernisow was not at home. The detectives began searching the house, and their attention was attracted to a cot in a small bedroom by a pair of men's shoes that were beside it. They raised the edge of the coverlid, which hung to the floor, and saw Schernisow doubled up under the cot. He was arrested and taken to the City Prison in default of bail.

Mrs. Schernisow's trait is set down upon the caundar of the General Sessions for to-morrow, but some doubt as to its taking piace is entertained. Eliza boil, the essential witness for the prosecution, was released from the House of Detention on Wednesday, by order of assistant District Attorney Rodins, under \$300 personal security, given by a Columbia street honor dealer. If she does not appear, the trial, in all probability, cannot be had. Upon hor testimony, on Tuesday, Beyer was convicted. He was remanded by Judgo Cowing to await the result of Mrs. Schernikow's trial. Beyer may be sentenced to State prison for twenty verys and, if convicted, Mrs. Schernikow's trial. Beyer may be sentenced to State prison for twenty verys and, if convicted, Mrs. Schernikow might be sentenced to the pendentary for the same term. to the pendentiary for the same term

### THE CASE OF YOUNG DAVISON.

#### An Appeal by the War Department from dudge Chunte's Becision.

The War Department has ordered an appeal to be made from the decision of Judge Choate of the United States Court in the case of Thomas Davison, who emisted here as a United States soldier, without the consent of his moth-States soldier, without the consent of his mother, on the 28th of July, 1870, when 19 yours old. He testified that he was 21. He came to his home in this city on furfough, and faite ito report on the 18th of February, the time when his furfough expired. On the 21s of O toker has he was arrested for describin and confined at Governor's Island to awar trial by court martial. On a review of the military proceedings in the case, Judge Charles and that your address of have on the ground that, under No. 10d of the articles of war, he person could be made induced to trial by our martial after the lapse of more than two years from the time of issuing the order for such trial. The Court said that it was a starting proposition for the military authorities to make that there could be no limitary authorities to make that there could be no limitary authorities to make that there could be no limitary authorities to make that there could be of deserters from the army.

The laws of Great Britain and Germany hold that when once a soldier is a deserter he can be arrested at any time, however remote from the time of his desertion.

## BROCKWAY PLEADS GUILTY.

TRE COUNTERFEITER WHOSE SKILL DECEIVED MANY EXPERTS.

There has been a sudden and unexpected

novement on the part of the Government offi

cials in Brooklyn in the case of William E.

forgers," and who was captured recently, after the arrest of J. B. Doyle in Chicago and Charles

H. Smythe and Jasper Owen in Brooklyn. These men were all arrested on a charge of

counterfeiting a \$100 national bank note, which

for some time has been in circulation. Because

been engraved it deceived the most expert eashiers, and was taken in several instances by

men who had prided themselves upon being able to recognize a counterfeit every time. The

case gave the secret service men great trouble, and in their efforts to get at the criminals they

ever suspected of counterfeiting. The fact that

measurements from the genuine one gave the counterfeits easy circulation. In the counter-

eits, in the engraving of a boat and oarsman in

the lower left-hand corner, the two drops of wa-

both upon the same side of the oar, while in the genuine bill the drops were placed one on each

side. It took a practiced eye used to a micro scope and close study to detect this, and then it

required a finely graded measure to determine

the other variations from the original plate who was employed by the Government to engravet bank notes of large denominations that engravers

An Unexpected Movement on the Part of the Government-Brockway Gives Rail-the Men Arrested with Him also Released-Is the Government to Obtain a Plate?

# Alphonse Chalifeux, aged 28, was last night arrested upon a warrant from Justice courses in Brooklyn, on a charge of obtaining goods would \$604. by false pretences, from the drunes Junes Watter Minis

Stubbed in a Fight.

The Secret Service men refuse to allow any communication with Snythe, the engraver. Although he is out on half, the officials refuse to tell where he is, although they say he can be produced at any time. United States Assistant

ed an obsorate contession from Simythe which is in the Jorm of an affidavit, and he believes that it contains all that Simythe knows about the case. Smythe is in terror of Brockway, and it is said it atraid to meet him. He and Brockway were schoolmates together, and ever since Brockway induced him to do some engraving, a number of years ago, he has, it is alleged, rund Smythe, compelling him by threats of expestrate do all that he saked of him. Simythe recently said that he felt as though he had sained therety from a long imprisonment by being arrested and having an organization contess. It was said hast night that he had not been inken into the secret of the negotiations ending in Brockway's release. He will probe them the headed as awithes, and may receive slight punishment. It is conceded that Jasper Owen will be discarged, as the evidence against him is wholly circumstantial, and is principally on account of many mysterious movements made by him which the detective could not explain upon any other theory than that he was guilty. He was supposed to be the printer of the gang, but there is nothing to reveal. Doyle, it is thought will be tried in Chicago.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Chief Brooks of the

thin he was unify. He was supposed to be the printer of the gang, but there is nothing to prove it. Doyle, it is thought will be tried if Chicago.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Chief Brooks of the service said he had heard nothing of the release of either of the alliered forgers in Brooklyn, and added that he did not believe they had been released. If they had been he estrainly would have known of it, and up to this hour (to P. M.), he has heard nothing about them. Owen is the only man whom he thinks would be likely to be released, as there is no evidence on which to had him. Smythe, as is air-ady gnown, has made a confession with the agreement and packet that it shall not be need against him at the trial, although of course anything dissovered outside of his evidence will be used in prosecuting him. He, Mr. Brooks said, would not be receased because he is wanted to estify at the trial. Brockway, the Chief added, would estainly not be released, as the evidence against him is too bositive. Mr. Brooks adding the total him is too bositive. Mr. Brooks adding the said strains of said evidence against him is too bositive. Mr. Brooks adding to the say and the evidence was in the case of Brockway and Smythe, or to give any hint as to its mature.

Alphones Chalifoun's Arrest.

### In a quarrel which originated in a game of

ening Brootlyn Bet hight, Berry distance Course, missing of 144 Navy street, was sent usly stables in the fiduction with a first ways serious white ment of classical with the first stables in the first stables in the first stables with the first stables with the first stables with the first stable in the was removed to the Civil the first stable. He was removed to the Civil the first.

### For the Prisoners.

The managers of the Gilbert Library and Prisoners and Somety have arranged for a maximum of state Cooper has pade of Theoday a vertical three weeks

Lower barometer, higher temperature, north